

**Appendix 10-A**

**METHODOLOGY FOR CALCULATING MINIMUM DIURNAL DO**

***Methodology and Instructions for Determining Minimum Diurnal DO (see worksheet on next page):***

This worksheet computes the theoretical difference between the Ave DO and Min DO in mg/L as a function of chlor a and the reaeration rate Ka (1/day). This value is then subtracted from the QUAL2E modeled AVE DO to obtain the modeled Min DO for comparison to the 5 mg/L instantaneous minimum DO standard.

1. The worksheet first uses QUAL2E model input to compute the average photosynthetic oxygen production in mg O<sub>2</sub>/L-day (Pave). This is done as follows:

Input "Oxygen produced by algae" (phytoplankton) in mg O<sub>2</sub>/ mg A from Data Type 1A (usually 1.6) in cell J3.

Input chlorophyll a to phytoplankton biomass ratio in mg chlor a/g A (= ug chlor a/ mg A) from Data Type 6B (usually around 10) in cell J4.

Input "Oxygen produced by periphyton" in mg O<sub>2</sub>/ mg Ap from Data Type 1A (usually 1.6) in cell J5

Input chlorophyll a to periphyton biomass ratio in mg chlor a/g A (= ug chlor a/ mg A) from Data Type 6B (usually around 10) in cell J6

Input "Number of daylight hours" from Data Type 1A (usually around 14 hours for summer) in cell J7.

Pave (Phyto) in mg O<sub>2</sub>/L = Cell J3 / Cell J4 \* chlor a (phytoplankton) in ug/L from Model Plot File worksheet or

$$(\text{phyto chlor a in ug/L}) * (\text{mg O}_2/\text{mg A phyto}) / (\text{ug chlor a/ mg A phyto}) = \text{mg O}_2/\text{L}.$$

Pave (Peri) = (Cell J5 / Cell J6) \* (Periphyton chlor a in mg chlor a/ ft<sup>2</sup>) \* (Bottom area in ft<sup>2</sup>) \* (fraction of bottom covered by periphyton) / volume in ft<sup>3</sup> \* Conversion Factor

where the Periphyton chlor a, fraction of bottom coverage and volume are from the Model Plot file worksheet.

$$(\text{mg O}_2/\text{mg A peri}) / (\text{ug peri chlor a/ mg A peri}) * (\text{oeri chlor a in mg/ft}^2) * (\text{Bottom area in ft}^2) * (\text{Fraction of bottom covered by peri}) * \text{Conversion Factor} = \text{mg O}_2/\text{L}.$$

Total Pave = Pave Phyto + Pave Peri

2. Total Pave is then input into the following formula developed by DiToro (1975) to compute the theoretical diurnal change in DO due to phtyoplankton and periphyton.

$$\text{Cmax-Cmin} = \frac{\text{Pave} * [1 - \exp(-\text{Ka} * f * T)] * [1 - \exp(-\text{Ka} * T * (1-f))]}{f * \text{Ka} * [1 - \exp(-\text{Ka} * T)]}$$

where,

Cmax is maximum daily DO concentration in mg/L

Cmin is the minimum daily DO concentration in mg/L

Ka is reaeration rate (1/day) from the Model Plot File worksheet

f is the fraction of day light is available for photosynthesis (ie, the photoperiod) which is equal to (cell J7)/24.

T = diurnal period = 1.0 day

3. (Cmax-Cmin) was then divided by 2 to get the theoretical difference between Ave DO and Min DO. This value was then compared to the observed Ave DO- Min DO and a correction factor (see J8) was added or subtracted where deemed appropriate. The Corrected Theoretical Ave DO-Min DO equation

was then used compute the modeled min DO in the Supp Plotting Data Worksheet by subtracting the Corrected Theoretical Ave DO - Min DO from the modeled Ave DO.

Reference:

DiToro (1975); Algae and Dissolved Oxygen. Summer Inst. Water Pollution Control Notes. Manhattan College, Bronx, NY.

